# FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

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FEATURE ARTICLE

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL MARKET CONDITIONS

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

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# FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE OFFICES ABROAD

| Location | Territory covered |
|---|---|
| London | United Kingdom |
| Berlin | Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Austria |
| Belgrade | Danube Basin |
| Marseille | Mediterranean Basin |
| Shanghai | China and Japan |
| Buenos Aires | Argentina and contiguous countries |
| Pretoria | South Africa |
| Sydney | Australia and New Zealand |

In addition the Bureau maintains the following commodity specialists abroad

| Commodity | Headquarters | Territory covered |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton | Kobe | Japan |
| Cotton | Cairo | Egypt and Sudan |
| Fruit | London | Europe |
| Tobacco | Berlin | Europe |

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# LATE CABLES

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New South Wales government flour monopoly effective March 28. Government acquires all flour for home consumption at £ 7-1/4 ($27.17 - basis current exchange rate) per ton and resells to users and retailers at £ 10 ($37.47) per ton. Will lend profit to wheat farmers. Export flour is not affected by the monopoly. (Agricultural Commissioner Paxton, Sydney, March 28.)

Argentine Ministry of Agriculture advises farmers to reduce wheat acreage at least 10 per cent, say press reports, and also plant corn and flaxseed. Ministry quoted as saying that farmers who produced these three crops together last year at least made expenses. (Agricultural Commissioner Ray, Buenos Aires, April 1.)

Sudan government estimate March 25 Gezira cotton crop 65,198 bales of 478 pounds, of which 32,639 bales have been picked. Total Sudan crop estimated at 113,047 bales. Estimate of February 25 was 146,000 bales, the crop being reduced by disease. Final estimate last year was 142,000 bales. (Cotton Specialist Norris, Cairo, April 2.)

Argentine regulations effective April 3 require imported eggs to be stamped "Importado refrigerado" if cold storage and "Conservado" if otherwise preserved, also name of country and origin or abbreviation U.S.A. Minimum size of type letters is two millimeters. (Agricultural Commissioner Ray, Buenos Aires, April 2.)

Greek currant vineyards damaged by frost. Believe damage will not exceed 10 to 20 per cent entire crop. (Cable from Agricultural Commissioner Nielsen at Marseille, quoting Consul Yeager at Patras, April 2.)

Reports from Smyrna state that since March 26 frost has caused more or less damage to about 40 per cent of the vineyards. Figs also affected. Too early to determine effect on coming crops of figs and raisins, but present reports probably exaggerated. (Agricultural Commissioner Nielsen at Marseille, quoting Consul Bursley at Smyrna, April 2.)

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# C R O P  A N D  M A R K E T  P R O S P E C T S

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## BREAD GRAINS

### European crop conditions

Crop conditions in central Europe were relatively favorable during the week ended March 27, according to cabled advices from Agricultural Attaché Steere at Berlin. Germany reports that crops are making satisfactory progress in most districts. The condition of winter sown grains in France remains unsatisfactory, and winter wheat prospects are reported considerably below normal. Conditions were mostly satisfactory in Italy, though some damage in southern regions from recent storms was reported.

Weather reports from Russia for the first ten days of March indicated satisfactory crop conditions in the north central region of European Russia and most of the central Volga region. Information was lacking, however, for several important regions, including Ukraine. Field work was progressing in the southern regions, but complaints of a poor preparations campaign have been made. Procuring of grains by March 20 reached 94 to 95 per cent (around 24 million tons) of the yearly plan. Some danger of loss of grain is reported due to inadequate storage space at interior points where the accumulated stocks of procured grain are considerable.

### Movement to market

United States

Exports of wheat including flour from the United States for the week ended March 21, 1931, were about the same as for each of the two preceding weeks, but 1,435,000 bushels under those for the same week last year. Imports of Canadian wheat for the week ended March 21, 1931, stood at 362,000 bushels compared with 381,000 bushels for the same week last year. Imports for this season to date show an increase of 6,022,000 bushels over imports for a like period last season.

United States foreign trade in wheat including wheat flour, July 1 to March 21, 1929-30 and 1930-31 a/

| Item | July 1,1929 to Mar.22,1930 | July 1,1930 to Mar.21,1931 | Week ended Mar. 22, 1930 | Week ended Mar. 7, 1931 | Week ended Mar. 14, 1931 | Week ended Mar. 21, 1931 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Thousand | Thousand | Thousand | Thousand | Thousand | Thousand |
| Exports, domestic b/ | 119,727 | 99,531 | 2,088 | 673 | 655 | 653 |
| Imports, from Canada c/ | 8,388 | 14,410 | 381 | 124 | 265 | 362 |
| | 111,339 | 85,121 | 1,707 | 549 | 390 | 291 |

See footnote at bottom of following page.

## CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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Canada

Stocks of wheat in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on March 20, 1931, were 153,710,000 bushels compared with 148,197,000 bushels last year. Receipts of wheat at Fort William and Port Arthur from August 1, 1930, to March 20, 1931, were 129,223,000 bushels and shipments were 116,528,000 bushels. Receipts at Vancouver during the season to March 20 were 55,289,000 bushels and shipments, 49,890,000 bushels.

Russia

A direct shipment of Russian cereals to Vienna was made via the Black Sea and Danube River late in February, according to Assistant Agricultural Commissioner J. B. Gibbs at Belgrade. Heretofore all of Russia's grain exports to Central Europe have been made via Mediterranean and Atlantic ports. There is considerable conjecture as to future development of the new trade route for Russian grain. It is admitted that Russian grain reaches Central European markets more economically by the Danube route, and may be more favorably placed to compete with grains from other sources.

### European market conditions

Limited import trade was reported on the Continental markets during the week ended March 27, according to Mr. Steere. Holland markets were quiet with little business in either spot Russian wheat or Plate and Manitobas afloat. Wheat prices were easier, while rye was steady. French markets were reported to be firm with small domestic offers. Because of heavier offers of foreign wheat, particularly Manitobas, the Italian markets showed a further decline in prices. No change in prices was reported in Austria with wheat trade quiet. Czechoslovak markets continued firm with offers restricted. The domestic German market was generally weaker, but showed a slight improvement the last two days of the week. The spot price of domestic wheat at Berlin on March 25 was $1.81 compared with $1.85 a week ago and the spot price of rye was $1.10 against $1.11 a week earlier.

### Wheat prices

Wheat prices in the principal markets of the world showed a slight downward tendency during the week ending March 28. In United States markets generally May futures continued to be stabilized at the

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Table on preceding page compiled from weekly reports published by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. a/ Preliminary. b/ Includes flour milled from imported wheat. c/ Mostly wheat imported for milling in bond and export.

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levels which have been current for the past four months. In Minneapolis, however, there was some strengthening of the May future which brought the close on March 28 to 78 cents per bushel against 76-1/2 cents a week earlier. Meanwhile at Winnipeg there was a decline from 58-7/8 cents on the 21st to 57-1/4 cents on the 28th, and at Liverpool from 61-5/8 to 61-1/4 cents. July futures in United States markets closed at lower levels than a week earlier.

The entire decline from the 21st to the 28th, however, was no greater than that which had been recorded at the close of the markets on Monday, the 23d, following the announcement of the Farm Board that it would not authorize stabilization operations for the 1931 crop. July futures at Chicago, which had closed at 62-1/8 cents on the 21st, closed on the next market day, Monday, at 59-3/4 cents. Tuesday's close was at practically the same level, but there was a very slight improvement in the next three days which brought the closing price on the 27th up to 61-1/8 cents per bushel, or within one cent of the levels of the preceding Saturday. The next day, however, there was a decline which brought the closing level to 59-3/4 cents per bushel. Similar changes took place in other futures markets of the United States. In the principal foreign markets there was also net declines during the week, July futures at Winnipeg closing on the 28th at 58-5/8 cents, compared with 60-3/8 cents a week earlier, and Liverpool closing at 62-7/8 cents compared with 63-5/8 cents a week before.

The level of May futures at Chicago continues to be 20 cents per bushel higher than at Liverpool. July futures at Chicago, as well as at other United States markets continue to be above an export parity despite the Farm Board's announcement as to its policy for the 1931 crop. At Chicago, July futures closed on the 28th approximately 3 cents per bushel under Liverpool. A year before, Chicago July futures were about 6 cents below Liverpool, while in most years prior to that time the spread between Chicago and Liverpool July futures has been greater. Cash prices of wheat in the principal United States markets showed very little change during the week ending March 27. The weighted average price of all classes and grades at the six principal markets has shown no change from the level of 71 cents per bushel which has prevailed for many weeks. The average price of No. 2 Hard Winter at Kansas City, however, was up one cent to 71 cents; No. 1 Dark Northern Spring at Minneapolis and No. 2 Red Winter at St. Louis also increased one cent each to 77 and 79 cents per bushel respectively.

Government aid in the Danube Basin

Further developments of governmental aid have been among the outstanding factors of the past month influencing the volume of wheat trade and prices in the Danube Basin, according to Assistant Agricultural Commissioner Gibbs at Belgrade. Market surpluses were withheld until the

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proposed legislation was passed and now with all government agencies established or nearly so, marketing and exports are expected to pick up from the low levels of activity in January and February.

In Bulgaria the Government Grain Purchasing Bureau began active operations on February 1. Deliveries by farmers to the Bureau are reported to have been relatively large even though only half of the established wheat price (about 1/3 above the daily average February market price) was in the form of cash; the other 50 per cent being in special tax bonds with no value except in paying taxes. It is reported that so far most of the wheat sales by the Bureau have been to mills and have consisted of low quality grains for the export trade in flour and bran. The better grades of wheat purchased by the Bureau are to be exported as grain by the Bureau itself or sold to dealers for export. In Hungary the government is reported as having been purchasing grain through a government controlled organization and proposes to establish a marketing bureau for selling wheat. In addition, the government has been negotiating for special commercial treaties with Austria and Czechoslovakia that may result in wheat being exported into these countries with reduced tariff rates. Private grain dealers have been practically placed in the position of branches of "Futura", which is nominally a cooperative central selling agency for growers, but is now acting as the government selling agency. "Futura" has been offering prices to growers higher than the world market level.

In Rumania the agricultural marketing act was revised, resubmitted to Parliament and was expected to become effective the first part of March. (No subsequent word has been received.) The very low export movement during December, January, and February is largely attributed to bad country roads which limited country marketings, to anticipated higher prices if and when the proposed government legislation became effective, and to competition from Russia. Wheat operations of the Privileged Export Company in Yugoslavia are hardly expected to be renewed during the remainder of the 1930 marketing season, since recent non-controlled prices have been materially higher than those which the company maintained earlier in the season. A revision of the import duty on grain was made effective on February 20, which almost doubled the duty on wheat. The new rates are reported sufficiently high to prevent the import of any foreign wheat into Yugoslavia.

For the latest statistics on acreage, production and exportable surplus of wheat in the Danube Basin, see table, page 461. Statistics of all grain acreage and production in Yugoslavia for 1929 and 1930 are given on page 461 .

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## FEED GRAINS

### Corn

Temperatures were slightly subnormal in Argentina during the week ended March 23, according to the United States Weather Bureau. The mean temperature for the week was 68°, or 1° subnormal, while the total precipitation was 1.6 inches, or 0.7 inch above normal. Unofficial estimates of the production of the new crop vary considerably, but they all agree that conditions have been unusually favorable, and that there will be a large exportable surplus. The March 1 intended sowings of corn in the United States for the 1931 harvest are reported to be 4.9 per cent above the acreage harvested last year. A summary table of the 1930 corn production in 21 countries reported, including a decrease of about 1,500,000 bushels in the previous estimate for Yugoslavia, is shown on page 465.

Exports of corn from the United States, the Danubian countries, Argentina, and the Union of South Africa from November 1 to the latest dates available total 103,697,000 bushels, an increase of 25 per cent over the shipments during the same periods of the preceding year. Corn exports from the United States declined slightly during the week ended March 21, while Argentine exports for the past two weeks were the lowest since the first of July. See corn trade table, page 467.

Corn prices in the United States during the week ended March 20 continued at about the same level. The prices at Chicago continued about 20 cents below the corresponding prices for last year. The spread between the May futures of United States and Argentine corn during that week was about 30 cents compared with 27 cents for the corresponding week last year. See table showing corn prices, page 464.

### Barley

The March 1 intended planting of barley in the United States is reported to be 12 per cent higher than acreage harvested last year. Winter sowings of barley in Germany and Bulgaria are slightly above those of last year, while Rumania shows some decrease, the net result for the European countries reported being 3 per cent below that of 1930. Due to a decrease in the barley sowings of Algeria, the acreage for the 2 North African countries reported is more than 13 per cent below that of last year. The total for the 6 Northern Hemisphere countries reported, which last year planted nearly 40 per cent of the Northern Hemisphere totals, exclusive of Russia and China, is nearly 5 per cent above that of 1930. See barley acreage table, page 466. A summary table of barley production for 42 countries reported, including a decrease of nearly 700,000 bushels in the previous estimate for Yugoslavia, and the first estimate for New Zealand, is shown on page 465.

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Exports of barley from the United States, Canada, Argentina, and the Danubian countries from July 1 to the latest dates available total 73,572,000 bushels, a decrease of 15.1 per cent from the shipments during the same periods of the preceding year. United States barley exports during the week ended March 21 were the smallest weekly shipment since early in January, while prices continued at about the same level. See tables showing barley trade and prices, pages 467 and464 .

Stocks of barley in store in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on March 20 amounted to 20,324,000 bushels compared with 22,604,000 bushels on the same date last year. Receipts of barley at Fort William, Port Arthur, and Vancouver, August 1 - March 20, 1930-31, amounted to 12,015,000 bushels compared with 15,071,000 bushels during the same period of 1929-30. Shipments of barley from those ports totaled 10,894,000 bushels against 4,522,000 bushels in 1929-30.

## Oats

The March 1 intended plantings of oats in the United States for the 1931 harvest show an increase of 6.5 per cent over the area harvested last year. On account of a decrease in the oats sowings of Algeria, the total acreage in the 2 North African countries reported is nearly 16 per cent below that of a year ago. The total for the 3 countries so far reported, which in 1930 planted 24 per cent of the Northern Hemisphere total, exclusive of Russia and China, is more than 6 per cent above that of last year. See oats acreage table, page 466. A summary table of the 1930 oats production for 36 countries reported, including an increase of 3,000,000 bushels in the previous estimate for Yugoslavia, a small increase for Northern Ireland, and the first estimate for New Zealand, is shown on page 465.

Exports of oats from the United States, Canada, Argentina, and the Danubian countries from July 1 to the latest dates available amount to 36,573,000 bushels, an increase of 52.5 per cent over the shipments during the same periods of the preceding year. Exports of oats from the United States during the week ended March 21 continued negligible, while prices remained at the level of the preceding four weeks. See tables showing oats trade and prices, pages 467 and 464.

Stocks of oats in store in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on March 20 amounted to 12,461,000 bushels against 13,888,000 bushels on the same date last year. Receipts of oats at Fort William, Port Arthur, Vancouver, and Prince Rupert from August 1 to March 20, 1930-31, totaled 9,205,000 bushels compared with 3,278,000 bushels during the corresponding period of 1929-30. Shipments of oats from those ports amounted to 9,377,000 bushels against 6,862,000 bushels during that period of 1929-30.

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# CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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## COTTON

### Favorable Japanese market for American cotton

Conditions for consumption of American cotton in Japan continue favorable, according to Consul Erle R. Dickover at Kobe in a cable dated March 31, 1931. Parity is in favor of American cotton and demand for yarn for counts thirty and above is good. American imports during February were 61,000 bales and of Indian 182,000 bales. Arrivals have been relatively light, but shipments afloat of 250,000 bales of American and 230,000 bales of Indian cotton promise to build up stocks beyond present requirements. Visible stocks of all cotton at the end of February were 315,000 bales compared to 412,000 bales one year ago, and 1,500,000 bales two years ago. Yarn prices continue high and spinning operations are considered very profitable. Manipulation, good domestic demand, and the artificial scarcity produced by the output curtailment are responsible for these high prices. Spinners are sold forward into July and August. Yarn production in February was 190,000 bales. A new curtailment rate of nominally 30.8 per cent became effective April 1 with prospects of 27.2 per cent becoming effective July 1. Imports of Chinese yarn totaled 20,000 bales in January and February, but prices were less attractive than formerly. February exports of cotton cloth reached 120,000,000 square yards.

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## SUGAR

### Larger world sugar crop

The 1930-31 production of cane and beet sugar in 39 countries, for which statistics have been received shows an increase of 4.5 per cent over the 1929-30 season, according to latest estimates received from official sources and the International Institute of Agriculture. The total production in these countries which represent about 83 per cent of the world crop is now placed at 26,079,854 short tons as compared with 24,946,236 short tons reported for the 1929-30 season.

Production in 12 cane sugar producing countries representing about 74 per cent of the world cane sugar crop is 8.4 per cent below last season. This decrease, however, is more than made up by an increase of 23.8 per cent in the world beet sugar crop. Europe, this season, reports a record beet sugar production of 11,062,889 short tons as compared with 8,862,155 short tons reported for 1929-30. As previously stated (see "Foreign Crops and Markets", March 16, 1931, page 312), Russia accounts for over half

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of this increase, while Germany, France, Czechoslovakia, and the United Kingdom account for the balance.

Revised estimates received since the latest published table (See "Foreign Crops and Markets", March 16, 1931, pages 334-335.) include the United Kingdom, Irish Free State, Italy, France, Hungary, and Bulgaria. New estimates received are from Jamaica and Peru. For production in these countries, see page 469.

## LIVESTOCK, MEAT AND WOOL

### German hog survey suggests reduced breeding

The unfavorable hog feed ratio, which has been prevailing in Germany in recent months, appears to be reflected in a curtailment in breeding operations, according to the March 1, 1931, quarterly hog estimate furnished by Agricultural Attaché Steere which showed a decrease of 2 per cent in brood sows of 6 months to 1 year against figures for a year earlier. Although there has been a seasonal increase in brood sows of that class of 5 per cent since December this season, during the same period last season there was an increase of 9 per cent. Brood sows of 1 year and over on March 1 this year showed an increase of 23 per cent over the same date of 1930. However, this year the seasonal increase has been only 1 per cent since December 1, compared with 4 per cent a year ago. Total hog numbers on March 1, 1931, were 17 per cent above the number on March 1, 1930, but 7 per cent below the December 1 estimate, whereas last year the decline from December 1 to March 1 was 6 per cent.

Pigs under 8 weeks and those of 8 weeks to 6 months, according to the estimate just received were 15 per cent and 20 per cent, respectively, over the March 1 numbers last year and also above the numbers reported on December 1. The heavy increase in pigs points to substantially heavier marketing during the spring and summer months of 1931 than those of the same months last year when the number of hogs slaughtered under inspection, i.e., from March 1 to September 1 was 8,099,000 compared with 8,160,000 during the same period of 1929 and 9,079,000 in 1928, the year of record slaughter.

Hogs of 6 months to 1 year, exclusive of brood sows, on March 1 were 17 per cent above the number on hand last year at the same date, but 33 per cent below the number on hand on December 1. Hogs of 1 year and over, exclusive of brood sows, however, were below the number reported at the same date last year and also below the number on hand on December 1, 1930. See table on hog numbers, page 468.

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Competition less keen at London wool sales

Prices of wools on a clean cost basis at the close of the London series on March 31 were practically the same as those quoted at the close of the third week of the sale and were just below the best point of the series, according to a cable to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Agricultural Attaché Foley. Buying at the close was slower than during the early part of the sale. Bradford was the largest buyer throughout the series, while France and Germany were fairly quiet and America probably took less than 100 bales. At the close of the sales prices for merino wools were generally 25 per cent above the close of the previous series on February 6.

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DAIRY PRODUCTS

European butter prices again generally below domestic

A further general decline in butter prices in the principal European markets brought all quotations in those markets below the price of 92 score in New York. Copenhagen declined from the equivalent of 26.5 cents a pound to 25.6, Berlin from 30.2 to 28.3, and London from 29.3 cents to 27.6 on Danish and from 25.4 to 24.4 on New Zealand. The spread between continental and colonial has narrowed considerably, and the latter are now regarded as relatively better than cheese. At prevailing prices there is now a difference of 1 to 4 cents on comparable grades in favor of New York over London. See last page for comparative statement of prices as cabled by American Agricultural Commissioners.

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UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS AGAIN DECLINE

United States exports of agricultural products during the month of February again made an unfavorable showing, the index for the month as based on forty-four of the principal farm products amounting to only 71, a new low record for the month. If cotton is excluded, the index was 82 or lower than any month during the last sixteen years. Drastic reductions in exports of wheat and cured pork were the dominant features in the export trade. Most of the wheat exports went out inthe form of flour. Exports of wheat grain amounted to only 137,000 bushels, the lowest monthly export since June, 1905. For the eight-month period, July 1, 1930-February 28, 1931, exports of wheat including flour were 16 per cent under those for the corresponding eight months of 1929-30.

Among agricultural exports, wheat and flour usually have ranked second only to cotton, but during the eight months ended February 28, 1931, they were supplanted by unmanufactured tobacco which exceeded the export value of wheat and flour by $21,000,000. The index for cotton

UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS AGAIN DECLINE, CONT'D

fiber, though a little higher than that for February 1930, was low as compared with the same month of the six preceding years. During the month Japan, Germany, and France were the best outlets for this commodity, the United Kingdom ranking fourth.

Large European supplies of cured pork resulted in greatly reduced exports of American hams and bacon, the index duplicating that for December, 1930, at 36. Except for October, 1930, 36 is the lowest monthly export of the last 16 years. Exports of bacon showed the greatest decline, purchases by foreign buyers for the eight months ended February 28 being 58 per cent behind those for the same period a year earlier. The index for lard was a little above that for the same month of 1929 and 1930 but total exports so far this season, July 1, 1930--February 28, 1931, showed a decrease of 27 per cent.

The fruits, more especially fresh apples and pears, dried apricots and prunes continued to move in large volume, total exports for the eight months ended February 28 being double those for the corresponding period of 1929-30. Exports of tobacco, which have maintained a better position than most other agricultural products were considerably less than those for February, 1930 and total exports for the period, July 1, 1930--February 28, 1931 were 9 per cent under those for the like period a year ago.

UNITED STATES: Index numbers of agricultural exports, February, 1931, as compared with previous months a/

| Commodity | February 1929 | February 1930 | December 1930 | January 1931 | February 1931 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| All commodities | 107 | 79 | 109 | 85 | 71 |
| All commodities except cotton | 134 | 105 | 105 | 95 | 82 |
| Grains and products | 147 | 95 | 75 | 62 | 45 |
| Animal products | 102 | 106 | 68 | 92 | 87 |
| Dairy products and eggs | 208 | 258 | 225 | 173 | 144 |
| Cotton, including cake and oil | 85 | 57 | 108 | 75 | 60 |
| Fruit | 419 | 165 | 542 | 399 | 330 |
| Cotton, fiber, including linters | 88 | 59 | 113 | 78 | 63 |
| Wheat, including flour | 101 | 107 | 78 | 65 | 43 |
| Tobacco | 149 | 174 | 190 | 164 | 143 |
| Hams and bacon | 67 | 77 | 36 | 44 | 36 |
| Lard | 167 | 167 | 114 | 175 | 174 |

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. a/ July, 1909-June, 1914 = 100. Detailed figures on exports appear on pages 454 to 456.

## FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL MARKET CONDITIONS

The more confident undertone in European markets noted last month has continued to date, and there has been some seasonal improvement but there is no new evidence of a real upturn in manufacturing and commercial activity, according to information received in the Foreign Agricultural Service from its field agents, from the Department of Commerce and other sources. Unemployment continues at high levels, with increases noted in some countries. Some relief is seen with the coming of spring activity in agriculture and building, but prospects continue unfavorable for activity in heavy industry. The European textile industry remains generally dull, with cotton consumption at relatively low levels. There is little interest in American wheat and pork, but fruit and tobacco appear somewhat more favorably placed. In the Orient, there has been some additional inquiry for American cotton, but in wheat and flour, competition is keen. Tobacco continues in fair request.

In the United Kingdom the general downward movement in economic activity appears to have been checked, according to information received through the Department of Commerce. There are, however, no signs of a definite upturn as yet. While unemployment increased somewhat less rapidly in recent weeks, there were 2,634,000 so listed on March 2 against 1,136,000 a year earlier. Some seasonal improvement is noted in retail trade, and satisfactory results are reported from the recent British Industries Fair. New industrial difficulties are seen, however, in wage agreements pending in several important industries, notably coal mining. That industry, together with steel, ship-building, and cotton textiles, continue as outstanding contributors to unemployment figures. Somewhat improved activity is reported in wool textiles following the recent stiffening of raw material values. In cotton textiles there is reflected some satisfaction with the recent political accomplishments in India, but it is a question as to how far those gains will be offset by the recently announced increase of 5 per cent in the existing Indian import duty on cotton cloth. The domestic political scene as yet gives little indication as to what the business community may expect in pending national financial questions.

On the Continent, the improved business sentiment first noted late in January has prevailed through March, according to Agricultural Attache Steere at Berlin. That feeling has persisted notwithstanding continued general depression and few concrete developments warranting optimism. Seasonal improvement is regarded as bringing a real, if moderate, turn in the general trend of business operations, and that the lowest levels of activity were reached in February when Continental

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL MARKET CONDITIONS, CONT'D

purchasing power was at the lowest point of the current depression and unemployment was at its highest point. By March 1, however, Central Europe reported a slight decline in unemployment, with the outlook improved by seasonal factors.

It appears, however, that as yet there is no reason to anticipate more than a seasonal improvement in demand for the immediate future, Mr. Steere reports. Generally speaking, therefore, demand promises to be on a very low level for some time to come even though tending to improve. Employment has a long way to go before approaching anything like the higher level of recent years, and indications are of larger numbers out of employment in French and Italian industry. Incomes have been reduced further by much part time work and reductions in wage rates, the latter being offset somewhat by falling prices. In some commodity markets on the Continent, signs of improvement have been noted recently because of factors peculiar to those markets rather than as a result of improved demand. Since early February there has been improved buying of cotton, wheat, and a few other products, most of which has come from reduced stocks and unusually low prices. Potential requirements exist without adequate cover, which must be provided when reviving confidence suggest the desirability of more adequate stocks.

## Commodity markets

### Wheat

July futures at Liverpool stood at 63 cents per bushel on March 28. The trend of that contract has been downward since February 21, when it stood at 67 cents. The price on March 28, last year, was $1.15 and went to $1.20 during the succeeding two weeks. Very small quantities of American wheat have moved to Europe in recent weeks. Australia and Argentina have been securing the bulk of the limited Liverpool business. Canadian offerings have been made at reduced price levels as selling pressure has increased. On the Continent, trade reports generally reflect a necessity of greater reliance on foreign grain for the balance of the current season, Mr. Steere reports. The retention of compulsory milling and other measures is still restricting any marked growth in actual imports, but the growing necessity of such action is apparent.

Official measures to encourage the use of domestic European wheats are being reflected in unusually small stocks, generally rising prices, reluctance of farmers to market remaining supplies, increasing mill competition for better grades of grain, and a growing demand for overseas descriptions. In Germany, the country having the highest wheat tariff in Europe, domestic wheat was selling at $1.85 per bushel in Berlin on March 18. That price was 5 cents lower than a week earlier as a result of rumored tariff reduction. The duties have not yet been lowered, but a law passed on March 27 prolongs until March 31, 1932, the power of the government to change the rates by decree provided bread prices remain at

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL MARKET CONDITIONS, CONT'D

the average of the past six months. The law also abolishes the compulsory mixing of rye with wheat flour in loaves weighing more than 200 grams (.44 pound); raises the maximum legal milling extraction for rye flour and removes certain restrictions on the use of white bread in public places. In practically all European wheat importing countries, there has been an upward trend in wheat prices during the past two months.

In the Orient, Chinese production conditions suggest good supplies of native wheat for port mills this season, according to Agricultural Commissioner Nyhus at Shanghai. In recent weeks Shanghai mills have been reducing forward orders for foreign wheat. With Australian wheat regarded as of unsatisfactory quality and with American and Canadian quotations too high to be attractive, there is a decided tendency to await the domestic harvest starting in June, Mr. Nyhus states. Flour movements from Shanghai mills continue in good volume. At Tientsin, however, the flour business in February was slow, states Consul General Gauss. Little or no business was done in American flour for future delivery. Heavy supplies were reported as of March 16 both afloat from the United States and on land in Tientsin. Mills there also are anticipating larger domestic wheat supplies. In Japan only a small percentage of the Tokyo flour mills were operating on March 18, according to the American Consul General in that city. Seasonal factors are held as important in that situation. Flour stocks were regarded as normal and export mills see better prospects resulting from increased demand in North China.

Cotton

In the United Kingdom, Indian relations continue to dominate the cotton textile situation. There has been more selling to Indian contacts in recent weeks, but a considerable amount of uncertainty prevails both as to how far the boycott actually will be lifted and as to present and future Indian tariff policy. British trade figures for February show continued heavy reductions below last year in shipments to Indian ports. Trade with China shows more substantial improvement in recent weeks than does the Indian business. The home market also has shown more buying interest during March. All of these developments, however, have made little alteration in the generally dull tone of the British cotton textile industry. The newest proposal for concerted effort in the Lancashire textile industry takes the form of a plan to establish a specified margin above the cost of clean cotton on all yarn sales and to regulate production to demand through a pool of spindle hours. Consul Thomson at Manchester reports that on February 13, 63 per cent of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners membership handling American cotton, signified their interest in the idea, which is not yet in effect.

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL MARKET CONDITIONS, CONT'D

On the Continent the cotton textile trade and industry displayed greater interest in raw cotton during the February rise in prices, but the movement lost force as March advanced, Mr. Steere reports. The spinning and weaving mills experienced comparatively little improvement in their sales of cotton yarns and fabrics during recent weeks. Distributor demand continues curtailed through the generally low level of employment and consumer interest. Raw cotton buying, therefore, has been of a generally speculative nature rather than to fill actual manufacturing requirements. As cotton goods stocks continue to be reported low, however, the outlook is for increased raw material consumption as soon as there is some revival of consumer demand for textiles. Takings of American cotton by continental spinners continue well below those of last year, although showing some signs of increasing over figures for earlier in 1931. There is some ground for belief that March figures on continental mill activity may show a slightly better situation than that of February.

In the Orient, China is buying more American cotton this year than last. From August 1 to February 28, 1930-31, American exports of raw cotton to China were about 65 per cent larger than in the corresponding 1929-30 period. Shanghai figures cabled by Agricultural Commissioner Nyhus indicate that for the first 3 months of the current crop year imports of American cotton at that port were nearly 3 times as large as a year earlier, with an unusually large amount arriving on consignment. There is reason for believing that Shanghai imports for the season will exceed last year's figures when 240,000 bales of American cotton were imported out of a total of about 670,000 bales. The new Chinese tariff has encouraged domestic weaving and more looms are being added in spite of the unfavorable exchange rate. In Japan, late February quotations were favoring American cotton on a hand-to mouth basis. The new Chinese tariff and low silver values have reacted unfavorably on Japanese mills. See page 444 for later comments.

## Hogs and pork

Hog marketings in all European countries are now at unusually high levels, Mr. Steere reports. The downward tendency in hog prices was marked during February and March in most countries, although there have been some seasonal checks. In Germany hog prices during March were materially lower than in any post-war year and well under the pre-war average. The hog-feed ratio in that country is becoming increasingly unfavorable, and especially so in connection with feed grains, the prices of which have been advancing. Indications are that additional competition between European pork producing countries on the British market is probable. Poland has reached a contingent agreement with Austria on hog exports to that country, but failure to agree with Czechoslovakia and more stringent veterinary measures by France have cut down hog exports to those countries. The same French regulations affect also the Netherlands and Danish exports to that country. There are prospects of continued large supplies of continental cured pork reaching the United Kingdom for a considerable period.

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL MARKET CONDITIONS, CONT'D

British market prices of cured pork fell fairly generally during February and March, according to Agricultural Attaché Foley at London. Late in March there was an upturn in the value of most lines, but averages for the month were mostly below those of recent months and a year ago. Danish Wiltshire sides at Liverpool during March averaged more than $10.00 per 100 pounds under last year's prices and were cheaper than in pre-war years. By March 1 cured pork stocks at Liverpool were the largest since June 1, 1930, and higher than March 1, 1930. Supplies from the United States continue relatively light. In lard, European prices were somewhat stronger in March than in February. In both the United Kingdom and Germany, however, lard prices during March averaged lower than last year and also well under the pre-war average for that month. March 1 stocks of lard at Liverpool were larger than for recent months, although smaller than those of a year ago. Lard imports into the two leading European markets made substantial increases in February.

Apples

Demand for American apples in Europe continues favorable. In the United Kingdom the market for all lines of fruit was showing a better tone late in March with the trade making some profit, according to Fruit Specialist F. A. Motz at London. Inquiry continued to improve at Liverpool for boxed stock, with boxes arriving firm and in good condition. On the Continent, a good demand for American apples is anticipated for the balance of the current season, Mr. Steere reports, notwithstanding the large unemployment and reduced purchasing power. American apples now have practically no competition. The competition from citrus fruit is unusually light, since the Spanish crop is of indifferent quality in addition to being smaller than last year.

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HUNGARY ESTABLISHES OFFICIAL CERTIFICATES OF GRADE AND STANDARD

A law passed in Hungary on January 17, 1931, authorizes the Ministry of Agriculture to issue official tickets certifying to the grade and quality of domestic farm and livestock products, according to a report from Agricultural Attache Michael at Belgrade. The law provides that the Ministry of Agriculture may decree either that transactions in a certain specified agricultural product can be made only when the goods have been officially inspected and certified as to grade and quality or that such certificates may be issued from time to time to producers and dealers requesting such service. In either case the official ticket attached to the product is a guarantee that the article has been officially inspected and that it conforms to the grade and standard specified in the certificate.

HUNGARY ESTABLISHES OFFICIAL CERTIFICATES OF GRADE AND STANDARD, CONT'D

The law does not specifically mention the products for which official certificates of grade and quality are to be issued. This matter is left entirely to the discretion of the Ministry of Agriculture acting in consultation with the Ministry of Commerce and with competent representatives of industry and commerce. The Ministry of Agriculture is also to announce the date when the law is to become effective in respect to a particular product or group of products.

In general the use of official certificates is permitted only on authorization by the Ministry of Agriculture. The latter may withdraw the use of such certificates for a period of from six months to five years from any person authorized to use them but who may have been found guilty of any violation of the intent and purpose of the law. The law also provides that the person to whom an official certificate of grade and quality has been granted may be required to pay a tax for its use. This tax, however, cannot exceed one-fifth of one per cent of the value of the commodity in question.

Persons who wilfully make unauthorized or illegal use of official certificates of grade and quality or who refuse to use them when their use is prescribed by decree, are subject to imprisonment for a period not to exceed three years. Persons who adulterate merchandise that is labeled with an official certificate while it is in storage, or in commercial circulation are subject to imprisonment for a period not to exceed two years. In addition to imprisonment the guilty parties in both cases lose their official status and all political rights. Persons who violate the intent and purpose of the act through negligence or carelessness only, are subject to imprisonment for a period not to exceed two months.

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BRITISH 1930 APPLE IMPORT RESTRICTION MADE PERMANENT

The order of June 21, 1930, of the British Ministry of Agriculture, which in effect prohibited the imports of apples from the United States between July 1 and November 15, except those certified by the United States Department of Agriculture as falling within the two higher grades recognized by that Department for both boxed and barreled apples, has been made permanent, according to a cable from Fred A. Motz, Fruit Specialist in Europe for the Foreign Service of the Department of Agriculture. Last year no barreled or basketed apples below U. S. No. 1 or boxed apples below Fancy were permitted to enter the British market during the period July 1 to November 15.

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UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products, July-February, 1929-30 and 1930-31

| Article exported | Unit | July-February Quantity 1929-30 | Quantity 1930-31 | Value 1929-30 | Value 1930-31 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Thousands | Thousands | 1,000 dollars | 1,000 dollars |
| LIVE ANIMALS: | | | | | |
| Cattle, total | No. | 6 | 4 | 531 | 313 |
| Hogs | No. | 10 | 1 | 176 | 29 |
| Sheep | No. | 15 | 5 | 191 | 54 |
| Poultry, live | Lb. | 208 | 142 | 133 | 81 |
| DAIRY PRODUCTS: | | | | | |
| Butter | Lb. | 2,452 | 1,485 | 1,102 | 607 |
| Cheese | Lb. | 1,653 | 1,145 | 454 | 282 |
| Milk- | | | | | |
| Condensed | Lb. | 26,397 | 15,861 | 4,064 | 2,639 |
| Evaporated | Lb. | 40,518 | 35,569 | 3,974 | 3,162 |
| Powdered | Lb. | 4,062 | 4,085 | 932 | 941 |
| Eggs in the shell | Doz. | 7,239 | 10,072 | 2,570 | 2,481 |
| MEATS AND MEAT PRODUCTS: | | | | | |
| Beef & veal, fresh | Lb. | 1,884 | 1,863 | 444 | 393 |
| Beef, pickled or cured | Lb. | 7,174 | 9,654 | 883 | 971 |
| Beef, canned | Lb. | 1,803 | 829 | 656 | 343 |
| Total beef | Lb. | 10,861 | 12,346 | 1,983 | 1,707 |
| Pork carcasses, fresh | Lb. | 2,704 | 511 | 417 | 74 |
| Loins and other fresh pork | Lb. | 10,358 | 8,445 | 1,771 | 1,449 |
| Total pork, fresh | Lb. | 13,062 | 8,956 | 2,188 | 1,523 |
| Pickled pork | Lb. | 27,292 | 16,134 | 3,851 | 2,135 |
| Canned pork | Lb. | 8,456 | 6,481 | 2,917 | 2,462 |
| Bacon | Lb. | 91,693 | 38,751 | 13,946 | 5,835 |
| Sides, Cumberland | Lb. | 3,367 | 1,684 | 636 | 277 |
| Hams and shoulders | Lb. | 76,833 | 65,062 | 16,021 | 12,551 |
| Sides, Wiltshire | Lb. | 3,095 | 82 | 462 | 15 |
| Total pork | Lb. | 223,798 | 137,150 | 40,021 | 24,798 |
| Mutton and lamb, total | Lb. | 641 | 577 | 146 | 98 |
| Poultry and game, fresh | Lb. | 1,478 | 1,428 | 465 | 389 |
| Other canned meats, incl. canned poultry | Lb. | 1,481 | 1,578 | 411 | 463 |
| Sausage, canned | Lb. | 1,272 | 887 | 419 | 227 |
| Sausage, not canned | Lb. | 2,434 | 2,056 | 739 | 591 |
| Sausage casing, total | Lb. | 21,484 | 21,112 | 3,960 | 2,914 |
| Other meats, incl. meat extracts and edible offal | Lb. | 28,292 | 22,978 | 3,363 | 2,624 |
| Total meats | Lb. | 291,741 | 200,112 | 51,507 | 33,811 |

Continued

UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products, July-February, 1929-30 and 1930-31--Cont'd

| Article exported | Unit | July-February Quantity 1929-30 | Quantity 1930-31 | Value 1929-30 | Value 1930-31 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Thousands | Thousands | 1,000 dollars | 1,000 dollars |
| OILS AND FATS, ANIMAL: | | | | | |
| Lard | Lb. | 551,353 | 405,077 | 67,339 | 44,726 |
| Lard compounds | Lb. | 2,329 | 1,395 | 285 | 167 |
| Lard, neutral | Lb. | 12,449 | 7,419 | 1,595 | 872 |
| Oleo oil | Lb. | 44,140 | 36,825 | 4,832 | 3,402 |
| Oleo stock | Lb. | 5,554 | 5,253 | 595 | 467 |
| Stearins and fatty acids, total | Lb. | 6,307 | 7,905 | 641 | 670 |
| Tallow | Lb. | 3,156 | 3,762 | 262 | 270 |
| Other animal oils, greases and fats | Lb. | 38,739 | 47,454 | 3,340 | 2,869 |
| Total oils and fats | Lb. | 664,027 | 515,090 | 78,889 | 53,443 |
| Coffee, total | Lb. | 4,618 | 6,107 | 1,295 | 1,349 |
| Cotton (500 lb.) | Bale | 5,812 | 5,381 | 559,375 | 331,360 |
| Linters (500 lb.) | Bale | 102 | 98 | 2,946 | 1,845 |
| FRUITS: | | | | | |
| Apples, fresh | Box | 5,219 | 10,204 | 11,542 | 19,052 |
| Apples, fresh | Bbl | 1,312 | 2,264 | 6,664 | 10,890 |
| Apples, dried | Lb. | 21,363 | 29,879 | 2,765 | 2,888 |
| Apricots, dried | Lb. | 16,406 | 21,063 | 2,845 | 2,535 |
| Grapefruit | Box | 522 | 660 | 2,054 | 2,116 |
| Oranges | Box | 2,853 | 1,648 | 10,121 | 6,919 |
| Pears, fresh | Lb. | 60,456 | 129,120 | 4,082 | 6,325 |
| Prunes, dried | Lb. | 114,816 | 236,784 | 10,171 | 11,596 |
| Raisins | Lb. | 97,209 | 97,018 | 5,879 | 4,912 |
| GRAINS, FLOUR AND MEAL: | | | | | |
| Wheat | Bu. | 73,212 | 56,807 | 93,983 | 51,562 |
| Wheat flour | Bbl. | 9,062 | 8,669 | 54,775 | 40,841 |
| Wheat, including flour | Bu. | 115,802 | 97,552 | 148,758 | 92,403 |
| Corn, including cornmeal | Bu. | 6,527 | 2,343 | 6,584 | 2,357 |
| Rye, including flour | Bu. | 2,471 | 145 | 2,614 | 96 |
| Barley, excluding flour | Bu. | 18,925 | 7,374 | 15,035 | 4,967 |
| Malt | Bu. | 1,943 | 1,025 | 1,881 | 951 |
| Oats, including oatmeal | Bu. | 6,974 | 2,147 | 4,793 | 2,182 |
| Buckwheat, including flour | Bu. | 20 | 3 | 24 | 2 |
| Rice, incl. flour, meal and broken rice | Lb. | 212,080 | 190,127 | 8,119 | 6,511 |

Continued

UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products, July-February, 1929-30 and and 1930-31 - cont'd

| Article exported | Unit | Quantity 1929-30 | Quantity 1930-31 | Value 1929-30 | Value 1930-31 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Thousands | Thousands | 1,000 dollars | 1,000 dollars |
| OILSEED PRODUCTS: | | | | | |
| Cottonseed cake & meal ... | L ton | 147 | 27 | 6,678 | 880 |
| Linseed cake and meal .... | " | 204 | 70 | 10,596 | 2,603 |
| Cottonseed oil, crude .... | Lb. | 18,146 | 6,190 | 1,396 | 408 |
| Cottonseed oil, refined | Lb. | 3,445 | 10,975 | 414 | 999 |
| Sugar .................... | S ton | 55 | 50 | 3,285 | 2,333 |
| TOBACCO LEAF: | | | | | |
| Bright flue-cured ........ | Lb. | 344,324 | 312,281 | 97,827 | 94,885 |
| Burley ................... | Lb. | 3,648 | 4,262 | 849 | 734 |
| Dark-fired Ky. & Tenn..... | Lb. | 55,150 | 54,132 | 10,542 | 10,548 |
| Dark Virginia ............ | Lb. | 14,494 | 9,822 | 3,313 | 2,827 |
| Maryland & Ohio export.... | Lb. | 5,914 | 8,482 | 1,332 | 1,838 |
| Green River (Pryor) ...... | Lb. | 4,834 | 2,514 | 1,091 | 729 |
| One-sucker leaf .......... | Lb. | 2,238 | 1,438 | 501 | 228 |
| Cigar leaf ............... | Lb. | 445 | 463 | 272 | 217 |
| Black fat, water baler & dark African .......... | Lb. | 3,981 | 4,486 | 852 | 931 |
| Perique tobacco .......... | Lb. | 39 | 46 | 16 | 19 |
| Total leaf tobacco ...... | Lb. | 435,067 | 397,926 | 116,595 | 112,956 |
| Stems, trimmings, scrap .. | Lb. | 8,684 | 18,722 | 249 | 1,127 |
| VEGETABLES: | | | | | |
| Beans, dried ............. | Bu. | 238 | 177 | 902 | 530 |
| Peas, dried .............. | Bu. | 66 | 30 | 292 | 115 |
| Total beans & peas, dried | Bu. | 304 | 207 | 1,194 | 645 |
| Onions ................... | Bu. | 479 | 399 | 543 | 374 |
| Potatoes, white .......... | Bu. | 1,730 | 1,131 | 2,402 | 1,198 |
| Vegetables, canned, total. | Lb. | 69,195 | 43,978 | 6,766 | 4,307 |
| Drugs, herbs, roots, etc.... | Lb. | 3,496 | 3,434 | 2,385 | 1,786 |
| MISC. VEGETABLE PRODUCTS: | | | | | |
| Glucose .................. | Lb. | 70,421 | 43,618 | 2,614 | 1,470 |
| Hops...................... | Lb. | 6,111 | 5,209 | 952 | 824 |
| Starch, corn ............. | Lb. | 140,051 | 72,860 | 5,304 | 2,654 |
| FOREST PRODUCTS: | | | | | |
| Naval stores, gums, etc... | | a/ | a/ | 20,395 | 12,900 |
| Wood- | | | | | |
| Unmfd, total .......... | | a/ | a/ | 8,330 | 4,588 |
| Semi-mfd. total......... | | a/ | a/ | 67,382 | 40,209 |
| Total wood ........ | | a/ | a/ | 75,712 | 44,797 |
| GRAND TOTAL ............. | | | | 1,209,550 | 801,360 |

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Reported in value only.

UNITED STATES: Imports of principal agricultural products, July-February, 1929-30 and 1930-31.

| Article imported | Unit | July-February | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Quantity | | Value | |
| | | 1929-30 | 1930-31 | 1929-30 | 1930-31 |
| | | Thousands | Thousands | 1,000 dollars | 1,000 dollars |
| ANIMAL & ANIMAL PRODUCTS | | | | | |
| LIVE ANIMALS: | | | | | |
| Cattle, total | No. | 262 | 43 | 12,079 | 1,290 |
| Hogs | Lb. | 545 | 8 | 48 | 1 |
| Horses | No. | 2 | 2 | 1,155 | 1,108 |
| Sheep, lambs and goats | No. | 3 | 1 | 53 | 22 |
| DAIRY PRODUCTS: | | | | | |
| Butter | Lb. | 1,277 | 807 | 493 | 253 |
| Casein | Lb. | 13,815 | 3,575 | 1,707 | 193 |
| Cheese- | | | | | |
| Swiss cheese | Lb. | a/ | 9,617 | a/ | 2,805 |
| Other cheese | Lb. | a/ | 26,296 | a/ | 6,415 |
| Total cheese | Lb. | 47,436 | 35,913 | 14,068 | 9,220 |
| Cream | Gal. | 1,809 | 837 | 3,121 | 1,349 |
| Milk, sweet, sour, etc. | Gal. | 2,526 | 882 | 468 | 161 |
| EGGS AND EGG PRODUCTS: | | | | | |
| Eggs in the shell | Doz. | 234 | 207 | 64 | 41 |
| Whole eggs, dried | Lb. | 1,145 | 436 | 606 | 230 |
| Whole eggs, frozen | Lb. | 7,773 | 106 | 1,330 | 20 |
| Yolks, dried | Lb. | 5,414 | 4,347 | 2,528 | 1,252 |
| Yolks, frozen | Lb. | 2,372 | 551 | 576 | 107 |
| Egg albumen, dried | Lb. | 3,001 | 1,690 | 1,348 | 540 |
| Egg albumen, frozen | Lb. | 349 | 2 | 35 | b/ |
| Hides and skins, total | Lb. | 365,313 | 176,055 | 88,604 | 41,655 |
| MEATS AND MEAT PRODUCTS: | | | | | |
| Beef and veal, fresh | Lb. | 24,490 | 2,861 | 3,044 | 325 |
| Beef & veal, pickled or cured | Lb. | 6,944 | 515 | 959 | 71 |
| Mutton and lamb, fresh | Lb. | 1,671 | 35 | 231 | 4 |
| Pork, fresh | Lb. | 1,946 | 275 | 364 | 76 |
| Hams, shoulders and bacon | Lb. | 1,235 | 1,350 | 502 | 487 |
| Pickled, salted & other pork | Lb. | 1,346 | 986 | 593 | 383 |
| Silk, raw | Lb. | 60,529 | 58,091 | 283,853 | 169,439 |
| Wool, unmanufactured, total | Lb. | 158,232 | 81,962 | 44,683 | 14,380 |
| Honey | Lb. | 96 | 176 | 23 | 21 |
| Sausage casings, total | Lb. | 13,575 | 8,733 | 8,529 | 6,862 |
| VEGETABLE PRODUCTS: | | | | | |
| Cacao beans | Lb. | 310,834 | 239,404 | 29,271 | 17,319 |
| Coffee | Lb. | 1,017,691 | 1,070,498 | 180,350 | 125,167 |
| Cotton (478) | Bale | 248 | 48 | 25,113 | 2,393 |

Continued

UNITED STATES: Imports of principal agricultural products, July-February, 1929-30 and 1930-31, - Cont'd

| Article imported | Unit | July-February Quantity 1929-30 | July-February Quantity 1930-31 | July-February Value 1929-30 | July-February Value 1930-31 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Thousands | Thousands | 1,000 dollars | 1,000 dollars |
| FEED AND FODDER: | | | | | |
| Bran, shorts, etc- | | | | | |
| Of direct import | Ton | 51 | 229 | 1,371 | 4,197 |
| Withdrawn bonded mill | Ton | 47 | 85 | 1,372 | 1,620 |
| Hay | Ton | 21 | 87 | 193 | 735 |
| Oilcake & oilcake meal- | | | | | |
| Bean (soy) | Lb. | 103,691 | 33,202 | 2,149 | 493 |
| Coconut | Lb. | 13,199 | 3,662 | 204 | 19 |
| Cottonseed | Lb. | 32,057 | 739 | 434 | 9 |
| Linseed | Lb. | 43,396 | 15,668 | 1,059 | 251 |
| All other | Lb. | 11,480 | 10,223 | 195 | 113 |
| Total | Lb. | 203,823 | 63,494 | 4,041 | 885 |
| FRUITS: | | | | | |
| Bananas | Bunch | 41,065 | 35,394 | 22,869 | 19,654 |
| Currants | Lb. | 9,213 | 7,881 | 653 | 446 |
| Dates, total c/ | Lb. | 53,936 | 39,843 | 2,484 | 1,734 |
| Figs, total c/ | Lb. | 21,681 | 14,809 | 1,772 | 1,110 |
| Lemons | Lb. | 47,385 | 18,948 | 1,565 | 653 |
| Pineapples, fresh | | d/ | d/ | 259 | 202 |
| Raisins | Lb. | 1,378 | 1,940 | 176 | 193 |
| Olives, total | Gal. | 3,875 | 4,556 | 2,349 | 2,197 |
| GRAINS & GRAIN PRODUCTS: | | | | | |
| Corn | Bu. | 307 | 1,494 | 301 | 884 |
| Oats | Bu. | 72 | 359 | 27 | 60 |
| Rice- | | | | | |
| Uncleaned | Lb. | 6,493 | 2,455 | 322 | 75 |
| Cleaned (except patna) | Lb. | 12,323 | 15,073 | 478 | 460 |
| Patna | Lb. | 1,471 | 1,131 | 82 | 56 |
| Meal, flour and broken | Lb. | 805 | 399 | 39 | 23 |
| Wheat, including flour | Bu. | 6,820 | 13,664 | 8,522 | 10,729 |
| Nuts, total | | d/ | d/ | 16,978 | 11,536 |
| OILS, VEGETABLE: | | | | | |
| Tung oils | Lb. | 85,732 | 72,048 | 10,560 | 5,991 |
| Cocoa butter | Lb. | 265 | 12 | 34 | 4 |
| Coconut, product of the Philippine Islands | Lb. | 255,428 | 214,559 | 17,263 | 12,568 |
| Linseed oil | Lb. | 4,910 | 87 | 480 | 6 |
| Olive, edible, total | Lb. | 58,323 | 48,493 | 9,019 | 5,761 |
| Olive, inedible, total | Lb. | 29,109 | 34,484 | 2,067 | 2,085 |
| Palm kernel | Lb. | 32,119 | 15,137 | 2,259 | 832 |

Continued

UNITED STATES: Imports of principal agricultural products, July-February, 1929-30 and 1930-31 - cont'd

| Article imported | Unit | July-February | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Quantity | | Value | |
| | | 1929-30 | 1930-31 | 1929-30 | 1930-31 |
| | | Thousands | Thousands | 1,000 dollars | 1,000 dollars |
| OILS, VEGETABLE - cont'd | | | | | |
| Palm oil | Lb. | 164,119 | 227,808 | 10,692 | 11,769 |
| Peanut oil | Lb. | 1,371 | 14,973 | 147 | 885 |
| Soybean | Lb. | 10,034 | 5,133 | 614 | 262 |
| OILSEEDS: | | | | | |
| Castor beans | Lb. | 97,306 | 59,490 | 3,426 | 1,700 |
| Copra | Lb. | 326,274 | 405,622 | 13,237 | 13,243 |
| Flaxseed | Bu. | 12,066 | 3,028 | 26,519 | 4,445 |
| Seeds, except oilseeds | Lb. | d/ | d/ | 5,437 | 3,608 |
| Spices, total | Lb. | d/ | d/ | 12,684 | 6,789 |
| Sugar, total | S.ton | 2,257 | 2,083 | 98,484 | 64,899 |
| Tea | Lb. | 62,949 | 61,882 | 17,162 | 15,188 |
| Tobacco leaf, unmfd., total | Lb. | 39,857 | 51,229 | 31,809 | 25,870 |
| Tobacco stems, not cut, etc. | Lb. | a/ | 1,515 | a/ | 45 |
| VEGETABLES: | | | | | |
| Beans, dried | Lb. | 97,972 | 57,204 | 5,130 | 2,110 |
| Peas, total | Lb. | 63,520 | 60,228 | 2,931 | 2,954 |
| Garlic | Lb. | 2,129 | 1,773 | 149 | 124 |
| Onions | Lb. | 55,439 | 11,352 | 774 | 174 |
| Potatoes, white | Bu. | 4,102 | 3,085 | 4,815 | 2,358 |
| Tomatoes, fresh | Lb. | 50,729 | 48,358 | 1,579 | 1,476 |
| Turnips | Lb. | 119,142 | 84,962 | 944 | 515 |
| Vegetables, canned | Lb. | 139,174 | 47,965 | 7,012 | 2,334 |
| Drugs, herbs, roots, etc. | Lb. | 87,515 | 61,609 | 7,360 | 4,554 |
| FIBERS, VEGETABLES: | | | | | |
| Flax, unmfd. | Ton | 3 | 2 | 1,962 | 623 |
| Hemp, unmanufactured | Ton | 3 | 1 | 543 | 166 |
| Jute and jute butts, unmfd. | Ton | 56 | 31 | 6,744 | 2,548 |
| Kapok | Ton | 3 | 6 | 1,339 | 1,542 |
| Manila | Ton | 45 | 33 | 7,977 | 3,989 |
| Sisal and henequen, total | a/Ton | 81 | 53 | 13,050 | 6,091 |
| Rubber, crude, total | Lb. | 747,024 | 654,805 | 137,092 | 66,014 |
| FOREST PRODUCTS: | | | | | |
| Dyeing and tanning material | | d/ | d/ | 5,310 | 3,897 |
| Gums, resins, balsams, etc. | | d/ | d/ | 19,931 | 10,253 |
| Wood- | | | | | |
| Unmanufactured | | d/ | d/ | 11,577 | 7,533 |
| Semi-manufactured | | d/ | d/ | 34,508 | 19,249 |
| Total wood | | d/ | d/ | 46,085 | 26,782 |
| GRAND TOTAL | | | | 1,304,271 | 766,272 |

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. a/ Not separately classified. b/ Less than 500. c/ Includes fresh, dried, prepared or preserved. d/ Reported in value only.

COTTON, UNMANUFACTURED: Exports from the United States by countries, August-February, 1929-30 and 1930-31

| Country to which exported | August-February 1929-30 | August-February 1930-31 | February 1930 | February 1931 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Bales of 500 pounds | Bales of 500 pounds | Bales of 500 pounds | Bales of 500 pounds |
| LONG AND SHORT STAPLE: | | | | |
| Germany .................. | 1,421,205 | 1,307,936 | 90,830 | 88,669 |
| United Kingdom ........... | 1,108,106 | 899,120 | 79,880 | 63,653 |
| France ................... | 726,160 | 841,714 | 55,940 | 73,327 |
| Italy .................... | 531,329 | 363,049 | 57,464 | 30,553 |
| Spain .................... | 217,583 | 191,103 | 17,202 | 7,989 |
| Belgium .................. | 133,990 | 98,125 | 13,246 | 16,642 |
| Netherlands .............. | 104,804 | 104,934 | 9,187 | 9,046 |
| Soviet Russia in Europe .. | 81,643 | 30,393 | 0 | 0 |
| Sweden ................... | 40,284 | 34,140 | 1,686 | 1,913 |
| Other Europe ............. | 72,920 | 77,820 | 6,497 | 8,007 |
| Total Europe ........... | 4,438,024 | 3,948,334 | 331,932 | 299,799 |
| Canada ................... | 130,742 | 131,722 | 16,472 | 11,897 |
| Japan .................... | 816,965 | 779,714 | 54,057 | 99,175 |
| China .................... | 163,421 | 270,204 | 20,380 | 28,339 |
| British India ............ | 6,617 | 56,610 | 424 | 12,042 |
| Other countries .......... | 10,668 | 9,438 | 577 | 1,419 |
| Total exports .......... | 5,566,437 | 5,196,022 | 423,842 | 452,671 |
| Total imports a/ ....... | 225,305 | 43,281 | 24,731 | 11,679 |
| Total reexports a/ | 7,873 | 1,169 | 530 | 684 |
| Net exports ............ | 5,349,005 | 5,153,910 | 933,641 | 441,676 |
| LINTERS: | | | | |
| Germany .................. | 43,078 | 35,366 | 7,487 | 3,832 |
| France ................... | 18,404 | 19,083 | 1,899 | 2,311 |
| United Kingdom ........... | 5,544 | 7,364 | 228 | 854 |
| Other Europe ............. | 13,410 | 13,946 | 1,706 | 554 |
| Total Europe ........... | 80,436 | 75,759 | 11,320 | 7,601 |
| Canada ................... | 9,114 | 10,167 | 1,298 | 2,023 |
| Other countries .......... | 1,094 | 2,938 | 200 | 539 |
| Total exports .......... | 90,644 | 88,864 | 12,818 | 10,193 |

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
a/ Bales of 478 pounds net.

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WHEAT: Exportable surplus from crop of 1930, exports, and stocks in specified countries of the Danube Basin as of February 28,1931

| Country | Quantity available for export | Quantity exported by February 28,1930 | Quantity on hand February 28, 1931 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels |
| Bulgaria ........... | 7,349 | 1,598 | 5,750 |
| Hungary ............ | 18,221 | 14,025 | 4,196 |
| Rumania ............ | a/ 19,841 | 11,016 | a/ 8,826 |
| Yugoslavia ......... | 7,349 | 5,188 | 2,161 |
| Total ....... | 52,760 | 31,827 | 20,933 |

a/ Approximation.

WHEAT: Acreage and production in specified countries of the Danube Basin average 1925-26 to 1929-30 annual 1929-30 and 1930-31

| Country | Acreage | | | Production | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1930-31 | 1929-30 | 1925-26 to 1929-30 | 1930-31 | 1929-30 | 1925-26 to 1929-30 |
| | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | 1,000 bu. | 1,000 bu. | 1,000 bu. |
| Bulgaria. | 2,958 | 2,661 | 2,661 | 55,115 | 33,190 | 40,473 |
| Hungary.. | 4,070 | 3,706 | 3,820 | 3,820 | 73,336 | 79,542 |
| Rumania.. | 7,630 | 6,763 | 7,744 | 124,927 | 99,751 | 105,531 |
| Yugoslavia | 5,246 | 5,214 | 4,581 | 80,325 | 95,000 | 80,986 |
| Total.. | 19,904 | 18,344 | 18,806 | 333,703 | 302,927 | 306,532 |

GRAIN: Acreage and production of principal crops in Yugoslavia, 1929 and 1930

| Crop | Area | | | Production | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1930 | 1929 | Per cent 1930 is of 1929 | 1930 | 1929 | Per cent 1930 is of 1929 |
| | Acres | Acres | Per cent | Bushels | Bushels | Per cent |
| Winter wheat... | 5,098,000 | | | 78,675,000 | | |
| Spring wheat... | 148,000 | | | 1,650,000 | | |
| All wheat | 5,246,000 | 5,213,000 | 100.6 | 80,325,000 | 94,999,000 | 84.6 |
| Rye...... | 610,000 | 587,000 | 103.9 | 7,826,000 | 8,268,000 | 94.7 |
| Barley... | 1,097,000 | 1,055,000 | 104.0 | 18,574,000 | 18,918,000 | 98.2 |
| Oats..... | 1,008,000 | 953,000 | 105.8 | 19,635,000 | 24,166,000 | 81.2 |
| Corn..... | 5,925,000 | 5,729,000 | 103.4 | 136,394,000 | 163,285,000 | 83.5 |

Agricultural Attache at Belgrade.

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BREAD GRAINS: Production, average 1909-10 to 1913-14, 1923-24 to 1927-28, annual 1928-29 to 1930-31

| Crops and countries reported in 1930-31 a/ | Av. 1909-10 to | Av. 1923-24 to | 1928-29 | 1929-30 | 1930-31 | Per cent 1930-31 is of 1929-30 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | |
| WHEAT | bushels | bushels | bushels | bushels | bushels | P.cent |
| United States | 690,108 | 809,668 | 914,876 | 809,176 | 850,965 | 105.2 |
| Canada | 197,119 | 403,714 | 566,726 | 304,520 | 397,872 | 130.7 |
| Mexico | b/ 11,481 | 11,090 | 11,031 | 11,333 | 11,446 | 101.0 |
| Total N.America (3) | 898,708 | 1,224,472 | 1,492,633 | 1,125,029 | 1,260,283 | 112.0 |
| Europe, 26 coun. previously reported | 1,282,276 | 1,171,915 | 1,303,325 | 1,335,109 | 1,277,786 | 95.7 |
| Yugoslavia, revised | 62,024 | 65,096 | 103,294 | 94,999 | 80,325 | 84.6 |
| Total Europe (27) | 1,344,300 | 1,237,011 | 1,406,619 | 1,430,108 | 1,358,111 | 95.0 |
| North Africa (5) | 92,047 | 101.438 | 107,816 | 122,660 | 99,934 | 81.5 |
| Asia (5) | 389,374 | 398,615 | 339,160 | 378,960 | 446,209 | 117.7 |
| Total N.Hemis. (40) | 2,724,429 | 2,961,536 | 3,346,228 | 3,056,757 | 3,164,537 | 103.5 |
| Southern Hemis., 4 coun. previously reported | 243,834 | 372,731 | 516,183 | 301,368 | 455,054 | 151.0 |
| New Zealand | 6,925 | 6,347 | 8,833 | 7,240 | 6,500 | 89.8 |
| Total S. Hemis. (5) | 250,759 | 379,078 | 525,016 | 308,608 | 461,554 | 149.6 |
| Total above coun. (45) | 2,975,188 | 3,340,614 | 3,871,244 | 3,365,365 | 3,626,091 | 107.7 |
| Est. world total excl. Russia and China | 3,041,000 | 3,454,000 | 3,976,000 | 3,498,000 | 3,735,000 | 106.8 |
| RYE | | | | | | |
| United States | 36,093 | 54,793 | 43,366 | 41,911 | 50,234 | 119.9 |
| Canada | 2,094 | 14,778 | 14,618 | 13,161 | 22,018 | 167.3 |
| Europe, 23 coun. previously reported | 967,492 | 794,362 | 892,715 | 936,938 | 907,807 | 96.9 |
| Yugoslavia, revised | 9,004 | 6,538 | 7,527 | 8,268 | 7,826 | 94.7 |
| Total Europe (24) | 976,496 | 800,900 | 900,242 | 945,206 | 915,633 | 96.9 |
| North Africa (2) | 39 | 31 | 97 | 79 | 81 | 102.5 |
| Total N.Hemis. (28) | 1,014,722 | 870,502 | 958,323 | 1,000,357 | 987,966 | 98.8 |
| Argentina | 640 | 4,381 | 8,976 | 4,401 | 4,724 | 107.3 |
| Total above coun. (29) | 1,015,362 | 874,883 | 967,299 | 1,004,758 | 992,690 | 98.8 |
| Est. world total excl. Russia and China | 1,025,000 | 884,000 | 976,000 | 1,013,000 | 1,004,000 | 99.1 |

a/ Production figures are for the harvesting season which begins in the spring and extends through the autumn in the Northern Hemisphere, and is completed in the early part of the following year in the Southern Hemisphere. Figures in parentheses indicate the number of countries included.
b/ Four-year average.

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WHEAT: Closing prices of May futures

| Date | Chicago | | Kansas City | | Minneapolis | | Winnipeg | | Liverpool | | Buenos Aires a/ | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1930 | 1931 | 1930 | 1931 | 1930 | 1931 | 1930 | 1931 | 1930 | 1931 | 1930 | 1931 |
| | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents |
| Feb. 5 | 121 | 82 | 113 | 73 | 120 | 77 | 126 | 60 | 126 | 63 | 114 | b/ 48 |
| 12 | 123 | c/ 84 | 116 | c/ 74 | 123 | c/ 77 | 128 | c/ 62 | 129 | c/ 64 | 113 | b/ 49 |
| 19 | 113 | 82 | 106 | 74 | 114 | 76 | 114 | 65 | 117 | 65 | 104 | 51 |
| 26 | 113 | 82 | 105 | 73 | 114 | 76 | 117 | 60 | 119 | 65 | 104 | 52 |
| Mar. 5 | 112 | 82 | 103 | 73 | 110 | 76 | 112 | 59 | 115 | 62 | 106 | 50 |
| 12 | 108 | 82 | 98 | 73 | 106 | 76 | 104 | 61 | 107 | 64 | 97 | 51 |
| 19 | 110 | 82 | 101 | 73 | 108 | 76 | 110 | 59 | 110 | 62 | 100 | 48 |
| 26 | 109 | 82 | 100 | 73 | 106 | 77 | 108 | 58 | 112 | 61 | 102 | 47 |
| Apr. 2 | 114 | | 105 | | 113 | | 115 | | 116 | | 104 | |
| 9 | 114 | | 106 | | 111 | | 115 | | 120 | | 110 | |
| 16 | 107 | | 99 | | 106 | | 110 | | 113 | | 106 | |
| 23 | 104 | | 97 | | 103 | | 108 | | 113 | | 104 | |

a/ Prices are of day previous to other prices.
b/ March futures. c/ Prices are for Feb. 13.

WHEAT: Weighted average cash prices at stated markets

| Week ended | All classes and grades six markets | | No. 2 Hard Winter Kansas City | | No. 1 Dk.N.Spring Minneapolis | | No. 2 Amber Durum Minneapolis | | No. 2 Red Winter St. Louis | | Western White Seattle a/ | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1930 | 1931 | 1930 | 1931 | 1930 | 1931 | 1930 | 1931 | 1930 | 1931 | 1930 | 1931 |
| | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents |
| Feb. 6 | 117 | 71 | 112 | 69 | 125 | 76 | 111 | 74 | 123 | 78 | 116 | 66 |
| 13 | 119 | 71 | 112 | 69 | 126 | 76 | 112 | 73 | 127 | 79 | 117 | 66 |
| 20 | 115 | 71 | 112 | 69 | 125 | 75 | 104 | 74 | 121 | 79 | 112 | 66 |
| 27 | 114 | 71 | 112 | 70 | 125 | 75 | 100 | 73 | 118 | 80 | 107 | 66 |
| Mar. 6 | 111 | 71 | 106 | 70 | 120 | 75 | 98 | 71 | 120 | 78 | 109 | 66 |
| 13 | 102 | 71 | 100 | 70 | 113 | 75 | 94 | 71 | 119 | 79 | 109 | 66 |
| 20 | 99 | 71 | 98 | 70 | 110 | 76 | 99 | 72 | 115 | 78 | 109 | 66 |
| 27 | 100 | 72 | 100 | 71 | 112 | 77 | 98 | 72 | 117 | 79 | 110 | 66 |
| Apr. 3 | 103 | | 102 | | 114 | | 101 | | 120 | | 117 | |
| 10 | 108 | | 107 | | 118 | | 103 | | 120 | | 112 | |
| 17 | 102 | | 101 | | 113 | | 98 | | 117 | | 110 | |

a/ Weekly average of daily cash quotations basis No. 1 sacked 30 days delivery.

WHEAT: Closing prices of July futures

| Date | Chicago 1930 | Chicago 1931 | Kansas City 1930 | Kansas City 1931 | Minneapolis 1930 | Minneapolis 1931 | Winnipeg 1930 | Winnipeg 1931 | Liverpool 1930 | Liverpool 1931 | Buenos Aires a/ 1930 | Buenos Aires a/ 1931 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents |
| Feb. 7 | 122 | 67 | 115 | 61 | 123 | 73 | 127 | 64 | 128 | 65 | -- | -- |
| 14 | 121 | 69 | 114 | 63 | 122 | 73 | 125 | 65 | 128 | 65 | -- | -- |
| 21 | 116 | 68 | 109 | 62 | 116 | 72 | 117 | 65 | 123 | 67 | -- | -- |
| 28 | 116 | 64 | 108 | 58 | 118 | 68 | 119 | 61 | 124 | 65 | -- | -- |
| Mar. 7 | 110 | 64 | 102 | 58 | 110 | 69 | 111 | 61 | 116 | 64 | -- | -- |
| 14 | 105 | 63 | 97 | 56 | 104 | 68 | 107 | 60 | 105 | 64 | -- | -- |
| 21 | 108 | 62 | 100 | 56 | 108 | 68 | 110 | 60 | 114 | 64 | -- | -- |
| 28 | 109 | 60 | 102 | 53 | 109 | 67 | 112 | 59 | 115 | 63 | -- | -- |
| Apr. 4 | 117 | | 110 | | 115 | | 119 | | 120 | | | |
| 11 | 112 | | 104 | | 112 | | 116 | | 120 | | | |
| 18 | 107 | | 99 | | 106 | | 111 | | 115 | | | |
| 25 | 105 | | 97 | | 105 | | 109 | | 113 | | | |

a/ Prices are of day previous to other prices.

FEED GRAINS: Weekly average price per bushel of corn, oats and barley at leading markets a/

| Week ended | Corn, Chicago, No. 3 Yellow 1929 | Corn, Chicago, No. 3 Yellow 1930 | Corn, Chicago, Futures 1929 | Corn, Chicago, Futures 1930 | Corn, Buenos Aires, Futures 1929 | Corn, Buenos Aires, Futures 1930 | Corn, Buenos Aires, Futures 1929 | Corn, Buenos Aires, Futures 1930 | Oats, Chicago, No. 3 White 1929 | Oats, Chicago, No. 3 White 1930 | Barley, Minneapolis, Special No. 2 1929 | Barley, Minneapolis, Special No. 2 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents |
| | | | May | May | Jan. | Jan. | May | Feb. | | | | |
| Dec. 26 | 89 | 64 | 96 | 69 | 73 | 32 | 71 | 33 | 46 | 32 | 59 | 45 |
| Jan. 2 | 85 | 63 | 96 | 68 | 72 | 30 | 71 | 31 | 44 | 31 | 60 | 44 |
| 9 | 85 | 68 | 95 | 73 | 68 | 31 | 67 | 32 | 45 | 33 | 59 | 46 |
| 16 | 87 | 68 | 95 | 71 | 67 | 30 | 66 | 30 | 45 | 33 | 58 | 46 |
| 23 | 86 | 66 | 93 | 69 | 65 | Feb. 29 | 65 | Mar. 29 | 45 | 33 | 58 | 43 |
| 30 | 83 | 63 | 91 | 65 | 64 | Mar. 29 | 65 | May 29 | 44 | 31 | 57 | 44 |
| Feb. 6 | 83 | 62 | 91 | 65 | Feb. 63 | 29 | 63 | 29 | 44 | 32 | 57 | 42 |
| 13 | 84 | 63 | 92 | 68 | 63 | Feb. 30 | 63 | Mar. 30 | 45 | 32 | 58 | 45 |
| 20 | 81 | 60 | 89 | 65 | 62 | 31 | 62 | 31 | 43 | 31 | 57 | 46 |
| 27 | 80 | 59 | 87 | 64 | May 63 | Mar. 33 | June 61 | May 32 | 42 | 31 | 57 | 43 |
| Mar. 6 | 79 | 58 | 86 | 64 | 61 | 33 | 61 | 32 | 43 | 31 | 59 | 44 |
| 13 | 74 | 61 | 81 | 64 | 58 | 36 | 58 | 33 | 41 | 31 | 55 | 43 |
| 20 | 80 | 61 | 84 | 64 | 57 | 38 | 57 | 34 | 43 | 31 | 55 | 43 |

a/ Cash prices are weighted averages of reported sales; future prices are simple averages of daily quotations.

FEED GRAINS: Production, average 1909-10 to 1913-14, annual 1927-28 to 1930-31

| Crop and countries reported in 1930-31 a/ | Average 1909-10 to 1913-14 | 1927-28 | 1928-29 | 1929-30 | 1930-31 | Per cent 1930-31 is of 1929-30 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | Per cent |
| CORN | | | | | | |
| United States .......... | 2,712,364 | 2,763,093 | 2,818,901 | 2,614,132 | 2,081,048 | 79.6 |
| Total N.America (3).. | 2,863,023 | 2,849,194 | 2,909,682 | 2,678,946 | 2,139,021 | 79.8 |
| Europe,10 coun. prev. reptd.and unchanged.. | 454,891 | 383,040 | 295,076 | 522,951 | 426,609 | 81.6 |
| Yugoslavia, revised.... | 111,897 | 83,007 | 71,612 | 163,285 | 136,394 | 83.5 |
| Total Europe (11) ... | 566,788 | 466,047 | 366,688 | 686,236 | 563,003 | 82.0 |
| Africa (4) ........... | 5,526 | 10,111 | 12,120 | 13,010 | 11,876 | 91.3 |
| Asia (2) ............. | 41,300 | 105,214 | 70,934 | 64,961 | 63,997 | 98.5 |
| Total N.Hemis.(20)... | 3,476,637 | 3,430,566 | 3,359,424 | 3,443,153 | 2,777,897 | 80.7 |
| Union of South Africa.. | 33,517 | 68,523 | 66,753 | 80,383 | 61,256 | 76.2 |
| Total above coun.(21) | 3,510,154 | 3,499,089 | 3,426,177 | 3,523,536 | 2,839,153 | 80.6 |
| Est.world total excl. Russia .......... | 4,138,000 | 4,347,000 | 4,280,000 | 4,332,000 | | |
| BARLEY | | | | | | |
| United States ......... | 184,812 | 265,882 | 357,487 | 302,892 | 325,893 | 107.6 |
| Total N.America (2).. | 230,087 | 362,820 | 493,878 | 405,205 | 461,053 | 113.8 |
| Europe,27 coun. prev. reptd.and unchanged.. | 673,059 | 638,402 | 719,900 | 801,751 | 730,988 | 91.2 |
| Yugoslavia, revised.... | 20,229 | 14,449 | 18,105 | 18,917 | 18,574 | 98.2 |
| Total Europe (28).... | 693,288 | 652,853 | 738,005 | 820,668 | 749,562 | 91.3 |
| North Africa (5) ...... | 107,467 | 91,201 | 117,560 | 113,487 | 81,902 | 72.2 |
| Asia (4) ............. | 134,627 | 135,164 | 131,484 | 144,238 | 136,551 | 94.7 |
| Total N.Hemis.(39)... | 1,165,469 | 1,242,038 | 1,480,927 | 1,483,598 | 1,429,068 | 96.3 |
| Argentina ............ | 4,395 | 14,560 | 16,814 | 16,131 | 14,233 | 88.3 |
| Union of South Africa.. | 1,274 | 808 | 1,376 | 2,097 | 1,046 | 49.9 |
| New Zealand .......... | 1,264 | 898 | 814 | 786 | 828 | 105.3 |
| Total S.Hemis.(3).... | 6,933 | 16,266 | 19,004 | 19,014 | 16,112 | 84.7 |
| Total above coun.(42) | 1,172,402 | 1,258,304 | 1,499,931 | 1,502,612 | 1,445,180 | 96.2 |
| Est.world total excl. Russia and China.... | 1,424,000 | 1,483,000 | 1,703,000 | 1,746,000 | 1,684,000 | 96.4 |
| OATS | | | | | | |
| United States ......... | 1,143,407 | 1,182,594 | 1,439,407 | 1,228,369 | 1,402,026 | 114.1 |
| Total N.America (3).. | 1,517,077 | 1,649,789 | 1,919,820 | 1,528,385 | 1,851,621 | 121.1 |
| Europe,25 coun. prev. reptd.and unchanged.. | 1,830,107 | 1,661,411 | 1,795,087 | 1,993,521 | 1,636,940 | 82.1 |
| Northern Ireland,revised | 20,816 | 19,303 | 19,356 | 20,072 | 19,403 | 96.7 |
| Yugoslavia,revised .... | 33,516 | 20,114 | 25,236 | 24,166 | 19,635 | 81.3 |
| Total Europe (27).... | 1,884,439 | 1,700,828 | 1,839,679 | 2,037,759 | 1,675,978 | 82.2 |
| North Africa (3) ...... | 17,631 | 13,598 | 18,727 | 21,643 | 17,797 | 82.2 |
| Syria and Lebanon...... | b/ 175 | 1,215 | 522 | 718 | 550 | 76.6 |
| Total N.Hemis.(33)... | 3,419,322 | 3,365,430 | 3,778,748 | 3,589,005 | 3,545,946 | 98.8 |
| Argentina ............ | 54,246 | 52,290 | 65,172 | 68,293 | 49,604 | 72.6 |
| Union of South Africa.. | 9,661 | 5,952 | 7,844 | 10,289 | 5,920 | 57.5 |
| New Zealand .......... | 17,978 | 4,695 | 3,736 | 3,659 | 4,314 | 117.9 |
| Total S. Hemis.(3)... | 81,885 | 62,937 | 76,752 | 82,241 | 59,838 | 72.8 |

continued

FEED GRAINS: Production, average 1909-10 to 1913-14, annual 1927-28 to 1930-31 - continued

| Crop and countries reported in 1930-31 a/ | Average 1909-10 to 1913-14 | 1927-28 | 1928-29 | 1929-30 | 1930-31 | Per cent 1930-31 is of 1929-30 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | Per cent |
| Total above coun. (36) .......... | 3,501,207 | 3,428,367 | 3,855,500 | 3,671,246 | 3,605,784 | 98.2 |
| Est.world total excl. Russia and China .... | 3,601,000 | 3,526,000 | 3,961,000 | 3,783,000 | 3,717,000 | 98.3 |

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included. b/Estimated.

FEED GRAINS: Acreage, average 1909-1913, annual 1928-1931

| Crop and countries reported in 1931 a/ | Average 1909-1913 | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 | Per cent 1931 is of 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | Per cent |
| BARLEY | | | | | | |
| United States ........ | 7,620 | 12,598 | 13,068 | 12,437 | b/13,932 | 112.0 |
| Germany c/............ | 527 | 451 | 446 | 486 | 494 | 101.6 |
| Bulgaria c/........... | 390 | 516 | 364 | 485 | 514 | 106.0 |
| Rumania c/............ | 211 | 265 | 324 | 323 | 247 | 76.5 |
| Total Europe (3) c/. | 1,128 | 1,232 | 1,134 | 1,294 | 1,255 | 97.0 |
| Algeria .............. | 3,395 | 3,411 | 3,436 | 3,566 | 2,965 | 83.1 |
| Tunis ................ | 1,228 | 1,459 | 1,248 | 988 | 988 | 100.0 |
| Total Africa (2)..... | 4,623 | 4,870 | 4,784 | 4,554 | 3,953 | 86.8 |
| Total N.Hemis. (6)... | 13,371 | 18,700 | 18,986 | 18,285 | 19,140 | 104.7 |
| Est.N.Hemis.total ex. Russia and China... | 64,300 | 69,900 | 73,900 | 72,400 | | |
| OATS | | | | | | |
| United States ....... | 37,357 | 41,734 | 40,043 | 41,598 | b/ 44,318 | 106.5 |
| Algeria.............. | 449 | 601 | 639 | 633 | 519 | 82.0 |
| Tunis................ | 133 | 104 | 133 | 99 | 99 | 100.0 |
| Total Africa (2).... | 582 | 705 | 772 | 732 | 618 | 84.4 |
| Total N.Hemis.(3)... | 37,939 | 42,439 | 40,815 | 42,330 | 44,936 | 106.1 |
| Est.N.Hemis.total ex. Russia and China... | 97,800 | 101,000 | 100,200 | 101,500 | | |

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.
b/ Intentions to plant.
c/ Winter acreage only.

FEED GRAINS: Movement from principal exporting countries

| Item | Exports for years | | Shipments 1930-31, week ended a/ | | | Exports as far as reported | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1928-29 | 1929-30 b/ | Mar. 7 | Mar. 14 | Mar. 21 | July 1 to and incl. | 1929-30 | 1930-31 |
| BARLEY, EXPORTS: Year beginning July 1 | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels |
| United States | 56,996 | 21,544 | 343 | 215 | 63 | Mar.21 | 19,252 | 7,995 |
| Canada | 38,668 | 6,396 | | | | Feb.28 | 6,173 | 2,910 |
| Argentina | 8,591 | 5,990 | c/ 150 | c/ 192 | | Mar.14 | c/ 4,425 | c/ 6,042 |
| Danub. coun. c/ | 19,408 | 66,092 | 450 | 100 | | Mar.14 | 56,783 | 56,625 |
| Total | 123,663 | 100,022 | | | | | 86,633 | 73,572 |
| OATS, EXPORTS: Year beginning July 1 | | | | | | | | |
| United States | 16,251 | 7,966 | 0 | 1 | 3 | Mar.21 | 7,037 | 2,151 |
| Canada | 19,927 | 4,694 | | | | Feb.28 | 3,807 | 4,977 |
| Argentina | 25,690 | 20,181 | c/ 682 | c/ 478 | | Mar.14 | c/12,051 | c/27,310 |
| Danub. coun. c/ | 49 | 1,453 | 0 | 29 | | Mar.14 | 1,082 | 2,135 |
| Total | 61,917 | 34,294 | | | | | 23,977 | 36,573 |
| | Exports for year | | Shipments 1930-31, week ended a/ | | | Exports as far as reported | | |
| | 1928-29 | 1929-30 b/ | Mar. 7 | Mar. 14 | Mar. 21 | Nov. 1 to and incl. | 1929-30 | 1930-31 |
| CORN, EXPORTS: Year beginning November 1 | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels |
| United States | 41,594 | 8,526 | 25 | 51 | 34 | Mar.21 | 4,088 | 1,037 |
| Danub. coun. c/ | 531 | 49,817 | 343 | 86 | | Mar.14 | 15,386 | 8,631 |
| Argentina | 203,071 | c173,155 | c/4,390 | c/2,418 | c/2,693 | Mar.21 | 58,487 | c/90,729 |
| Union of South Africa d/ | 22,457 | 30,120 | 86 | 86 | | Mar.14 | 4,989 | 3,300 |
| Total | 267,653 | 261,618 | | | | | 82,950 | 103,697 |
| | | | | | | | Nov.-Feb. | Nov.-Feb. |
| United States imports | 349 | 1,262 | | | | | 190 | 611 |

Compiled from official and trade sources.
a/ The weeks shown in these columns are nearest to the date shown.
b/ Preliminary.
c/ Trade sources.
d/ Unofficial reports of exports to Europe from South and East Africa.

WHEAT: Winter acreage in specified countries, 1928-1931

| Country | Harvest year 1928 | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres |
| United States .......... | 47,317 | 42,720 | 42,513 | 42,042 |
| Canada .............. | 1,033 | 885 | 1,042 | 894 |
| Total (2) .......... | 48,350 | 43,605 | 43,555 | 42,936 |
| Italy ............... | 12,318 | 12,272 | 11,759 | 11,893 |
| Germany ............. | a/ 3,837 | a/ 3,632 | a/ 3,997 | 4,324 |
| Hungary ............. | 4,131 | 3,735 | 3,993 | 3,954 |
| Bulgaria ............ | a/ 2,782 | a/ 2,634 | 2,908 | 2,908 |
| Rumania ............. | a/ 7,281 | a/ 6,130 | b/ (6,870) | 6,162 |
| Lithuania ........... | a/ 271 | a/ 345 | 405 | 410 |
| Finland ............. | 26 | 26 | 30 | 32 |
| Total (7) .......... | 30,646 | 28,774 | 29,962 | 29,683 |
| Algeria c/ .......... | 3,311 | 3,284 | 3,484 | 2,958 |
| Tunis c/ ............ | 1,730 | 1,730 | 1,730 | 1,730 |
| Total (2) .......... | 5,041 | 5,014 | 5,214 | 4,688 |
| India d/ ............ | 31,332 | 31,159 | 29,871 | 31,004 |
| Total 12 countries .... | 115,369 | 108,552 | 108,602 | 108,311 |

Data are for area sown except where otherwise noted. a/ Area harvested. b/ Official data for 1930 not available in this office. The estimate used in this table was computed from the estimate of the 1931 acreage which the International Institute of Agriculture reported at 6,162,000 acres or 89.7 per cent of 1930. c/ Sowings to February 1. d/ Second estimate.

GERMANY: Young pigs, brood sows and total hogs on hand March 1, 1931, with comparisons

| Date of census | Young pigs: Under eight weeks | Young pigs: Eight weeks to six months | Brood sows: Six months to 1 year | Brood sows: Over 1 year | Brood sows: Total | Total hogs |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Thousands | Thousands | Thousands | Thousands | Thousands | Thousands |
| June 2, 1914 | 14,825 | | 714 | 1,531 | 2,245 | 22,118 |
| Dec. 1, 1927 | 4,379 | 9,910 | 504 | 1,218 | 1,722 | 22,899 |
| June 1, 1928 | 4,936 | 9,557 | 707 | 1,150 | 1,857 | 20,187 |
| Dec. 1, 1928 | 4,003 | 8,487 | 556 | 1,063 | 1,619 | 20,106 |
| June 1, 1929 | 4,160 | 8,099 | 671 | 1,145 | 1,816 | 16,794 |
| Sept. 1, 1929 | 5,373 | 8,290 | 652 | 1,208 | 1,860 | 19,604 |
| Dec. 1, 1929 | 4,412 | 8,679 | 663 | 1,178 | 1,841 | 19,920 |
| Mar. 1, 1930 | 5,012 | 8,555 | 722 | 1,229 | 1,951 | 18,649 |
| June 1, 1930 | 5,091 | 9,178 | 876 | 1,356 | 2,232 | 19,804 |
| Sept.2, 1930 | 6,518 | 9,805 | 811 | 1,466 | 2,277 | 23,414 |
| Dec. 1, 1930 | 5,440 | 10,002 | 673 | 1,496 | 2,169 | 23,363 |
| Mar. 1, 1931 | 5,750 | 10,231 | 706 | 1,517 | 2,223 | 21,800 |

Compiled from official sources, and cables from Agricultural Attaché L. V. Steere at Berlin.

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SUGAR (raw): Production, average 1909-10 to 1913-14, annual 1927-28 to 1930-31

| Countries reported in 1930-31 | Average 1909-10 to 1913-14 a/ | 1927-28 | 1928-29 | 1929-30 | 1930-31 (Prelim.) | Per cent 1930-31 is of 1929-30 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BEET SUGAR | Short tons | Short tons | Short tons | Short tons | Short tons | Per cent |
| NORTH AMERICA | | | | | | |
| Canada ............ | 11,782 | 34,653 | 36,735 | 39,432 | 47,399 | 120.2 |
| United States ...... | 655,000 | 1,175,000 | 1,141,000 | 1,094,000 | 1,274,000 | 116.5 |
| Total North America | 666,782 | 1,209,653 | 1,177,735 | 1,133,432 | 1,321,399 | 116.6 |
| Europe, 16 countries previously reptd. b/ | 6,956,033 | 6,832,064 | 7,126,254 | 6,694,351 | 8,460,008 | 126.4 |
| England and Wales... | 3,084 | 222,271 | 240,851 | 359,530 | 504,925 | 140.2 |
| Scotland .......... | c/ | 8,013 | 1,836 | 713 | | |
| Irish Free State ... | c/ | 22,487 | 24,295 | 25,557 | 23,392 | 91.5 |
| France ............ | 807,887 | 956,389 | 999,249 | 989,275 | 1,308,455 | 132.3 |
| Italy ............. | 208,675 | 312,311 | 432,908 | 479,846 | 454,203 | 94.7 |
| Hungary ........... | 175,783 | 205,801 | 242,574 | 272,083 | 257,706 | 94.7 |
| Bulgaria .......... | 4,376 | 43,266 | 30,071 | 40,800 | 54,200 | 132.8 |
| Total Europe .... | 8,155,838 | 8,602,602 | 9,098,038 | 8,862,155 | 11,062,889 | 124.8 |
| Asia, Japan ........ | d/ | 23,384 | 23,433 | 28,797 | 31,000 | 107.7 |
| Australia ......... | 1,030 | 2,634 | 2,400 | 2,361 | 2,200 | 93.2 |
| World total e/ ... | 8,823,650 | 9,838,273 | 10,301,606 | 10,026,745 | 12,417,488 | 123.8 |
| CANE SUGAR | | | | | | |
| Total 10 countries previously reptd. b/ | 7,742,698 | 13,355,254 | 14,580,046 | 14,378,098 | 13,133,366 | 91.3 |
| Jamaica ........... | 23,856 | 59,843 | 64,549 | 75,989 | 69,000 | 90.8 |
| Peru .............. | 202,518 | 415,211 | 398,741 | 465,405 | 460,000 | 98.8 |
| Total 12 countries | 7,969,072 | 13,830,308 | 15,043,336 | 14,919,492 | 13,662,366 | 91.6 |
| Est. world total e/ | 10,539,000 | 18,670,000 | 20,396,000 | 20,234,000 | -- | -- |
| Total above 39 countries, beet and cane sugar... | 16,792,722 | 23,668,581 | 25,344,942 | 24,946,236 | 26,079,854 | 104.5 |
| Est. world total cane and beet sugar e/ ....... | 19,363,000 | 28,508,000 | 30,697,000 | 30,261,000 | -- | -- |

Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture except as otherwise stated. Figures are for the crop years 1909-10 to 1930-31 for countries in which the sugar harvesting season begins in the fall and is completed during the following calendar year, except in certain cane sugar producing countries where the season begins in May or June and is completed in the same calendar year. Production in these countries is for the calendar years 1909 to 1930.

a/ Averages are for a five year period wherever available, otherwise for any year or years within this period. Figures for Europe are estimates of production in territory within present boundaries. b/ See Foreign Crops and Markets, March 16, 1931, page 334. c/ No sugar produced. d/ Included with cane sugar production. e/ Exclusive of production in minor producing countries for which no data are available.

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GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1-March 21, 1929-30 & 1930-31
PORK: Exports from the United States, January 1-March 21, 1930 and 1931

| Commodity | July 1 - Mar. 21 1929-30 | July 1 - Mar. 21 1930-31 | Week ending Feb. 28 | Week ending Mar. 7 | Week ending Mar. 14 | Week ending Mar. 21 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels |
| GRAINS: | | | | | | |
| Wheat a/ .................. | 74,720 | 57,250 | 1 | 90 | 157 | 197 |
| Wheat flour b/ .......... | 45,007 | 42,281 | 841 | 583 | 498 | 456 |
| Rye ...................... | 2,474 | 161 | -- | 41 | -- | -- |
| Corn ..................... | 6,613 | 1,912 | 17 | 25 | 51 | 34 |
| Oats ..................... | 4,328 | 805 | 2 | -- | 1 | 3 |
| Barley a/ ............... | 19,252 | 7,995 | 262 | 343 | 215 | 63 |
| | Jan. 1-Mar. 21 1930 | Jan. 1-Mar. 21 1931 | | | | |
| PORK: | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds |
| Hams & shoulders, incl. Wiltshire sides ....... | 23,349 | 14,160 | 550 | 364 | 423 | 540 |
| Bacon, incl. Cumberland sides ................ | 37,471 | 13,863 | 1,364 | 944 | 1,761 | 786 |
| Lard ..................... | 179,155 | 170,747 | 17,504 | 10,675 | 14,047 | 8,383 |
| Pickled pork ............ | 6,041 | 3,623 | 54 | 63 | 214 | 95 |

Compiled from official records - Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
a/ Included this week: Pacific ports wheat --- bushels, flour 48,100 barrels, from San Francisco barley 63,000 bushels, rice 600,000 pounds. b/ Includes flour milled in bond from Canadian wheat, in terms of wheat.

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Shipments from principal exporting countries

| Country | Total shipments or exports 1928-29 | Total shipments or exports 1929-30 | Shipments, weeks ending Mar. 7 | Shipments, weeks ending Mar. 14 | Shipments, weeks ending Mar. 21 | Total shipments of exports from July 1 to & incl. March 21 1929-30 | Total shipments of exports from July 1 to & incl. March 21 1930-31 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels |
| North America a/...... | 499,942 | 301,342 | 4,044 | 5,039 | 4,369 | 215,201 | 259,235 |
| Canada, 4 markets b/.. | 458,649 | 193,380 | 1,197 | 1,057 | 1,762 | 136,826 | 199,135 |
| United States ........ | 163,687 | 153,316 | 673 | 655 | 653 | 119,732 | 99,531 |
| Argentina ............ | 227,059 | 161,265 | 4,296 | 3,171 | 3,363 | 128,475 | 60,994 |
| Australia ............ | 107,785 | 61,892 | 3,024 | 5,304 | 5,256 | 41,613 | 88,084 |
| Russia ............... | 8 | 5,672 | 992 | 1,776 | 2,560 | 2,315 | 84,724 |
| Danube & Bulgaria c/.. | 33,975 | 57,892 | 176 | 160 | 16 | 16,504 | 11,608 |
| British India ........ | d/5,687 | 4,957 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,603 | 5,728 |
| Total e/ | 874,456 | 593,020 | 12,532 | 15,450 | 15,564 | 407,711 | 510,373 |
| Total European ship. f/ | 705,396 | 490,488 | 10,000 | -- | -- | 336,632 | 418,468 |
| Total ex-European shipments f/ ..... | 220,664 | 141,904 | 4,056 | -- | -- | 103,524 | 107,944 |

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ Bradstreet's, weeks ending Thursday, including flour converted at 4.5 bushels per barrel. b/ Fort William, Port Arthur, Vancouver and Prince Rupert. c/ Hungary, Yugoslavia, Rumania and Bulgaria, Black Sea shipments only. d/ Net imports for year 1928-29 were 21,861,000 bushels, 1929-30 figures not yet available. e/ Total of trade figures include North America as reported by Bradstreet's. f/ Total as reported by Broomhall's Corn Trade News.

BUTTER: Prices in London, Berlin, Copenhagen and New York, to cents per pound
(Foreign prices by weekly cable)

| Market and item | Mar. 27, 1930 | Mar. 19, 1931 | Mar. 26, 1931 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Cents | Cents | Cents |
| New York, 92 score | 37.50 | 29.00 | 28.50 |
| Copenhagen, official quotation | 29.66 | 26.50 | 25.64 |
| Berlin, la quality | 29.82 | 30.25 | 28.31 |
| London: a/ | | | |
| Danish | 32.48 | 29.33 | 27.59 |
| Dutch, unsalted | 31.94 | 29.33 | 27.59 |
| New Zealand | 27.81 | 25.42 | 24.44 |
| New Zealand, unsalted | 30.63 | 27.38 | 26.50 |
| Australian | 27.27 | 25.31 | 24.12 |
| Australian, unsalted | 27.37 | 26.07 | 25.16 |
| Argentine, unsalted | 27.81 | 25.85 | 24.77 |

Quotations converted at par of exchange. a/ Quotations of following day.

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EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MARKETS
(by weekly cable)

| Market and item | Unit | Week ended Mar. 26, 1930 | Week ended Mar. 18, 1931 | Week ended Mar. 25, 1931 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| GERMANY: | | | | |
| Receipts of hogs, 14 markets | Number | 65,165 | 76,392 | 81,493 |
| Prices of hogs, Berlin | $ per 100 lbs. | 14.96 | 10.43 | 9.67 |
| Prices of lard, tcs., Hamburg | " | 11.91 | 11.33 | 11.34 |
| UNITED KINGDOM: | | | | |
| Hogs, certain markets, England | Number | 11,917 | 13,565 | 13,963 |
| Prices at Liverpool: | | | | |
| Prime steam western lard a/ | $ per 100 lbs. | 11.73 | 10.65 | 10.54 |
| American short cut green hams | " | 21.40 | 16.84 | 18.68 |
| American green bellies | " | 17.92 | 12.93 | 13.69 |
| Danish Wiltshire sides | " | 24.55 | 14.12 | 14.99 |
| Canadian green sides | " | 23.68 | b/ | b/ |

a/ Friday quotation. b/ No quotation.

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